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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
First Committee
Agenda item 62
Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tuvalu, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Concerned that military applications of scientific and technological developments can contribute significantly to the improvement and upgrading of advanced weapons systems and, in particular, weapons of mass destruction,

Aware of the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on international security and disarmament, and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Cognizant that the international transfers of dual-use as well as high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes are important for the economic and social development of States,

Also cognizant of the need to regulate such transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications through multilaterally negotiated, universally applicable, non-discriminatory guidelines,

Expressing concern about the growing proliferation of ad hoc and exclusive export control regimes and arrangements for dual-use goods and technologies, which tend to impede the economic and social development of developing countries,

02-63205 (E) 111002

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998,[1] it was noted with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes persist,

Emphasizing that internationally negotiated guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account the legitimate defence requirements of all States and the requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that access to high-technology products and services and know-how for peaceful purposes is not denied,

1. *Affirms* that scientific and technological progress should be used for the benefit of all mankind to promote the sustainable economic and social development of all States and to safeguard international security and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology through the transfer and exchange of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted;

2. *Invites* Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States;

3. *Urges* Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications;

4. *Encourages* United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament".

[1] A/53/667-S/1998/1071, annex I.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
First Committee
Agenda item 67 (d)
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Fiji, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Sudan, Tuvalu, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*,

Convinced that a multilateral, universal and binding agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would contribute to the elimination of the nuclear threat and to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, thereby strengthening international peace and security,

Conscious that some steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

[1] Resolution S-10/2.

02-63187 (E) 111002

Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Determined to achieve an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, leading to their ultimate destruction,

Stressing that an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons would be an important step in a phased programme towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2002 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject as called for in General Assembly resolution 56/25 B of 29 November 2001,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
First Committee
Agenda item 66 (h)
General and complete disarmament: reducing nuclear danger

Bhutan, Cuba, Haiti, India, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Namibia, Nauru, Sudan, Tuvalu and Zambia: draft resolution

Reducing nuclear danger

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Reaffirming that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Considering that, until nuclear weapons cease to exist, it is imperative on the part of the nuclear-weapon States to adopt measures that assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering also that the hair-trigger alert of nuclear weapons carries unacceptable risks of unintentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons, which would have catastrophic consequences for all mankind,

Emphasizing the imperative need to adopt measures to avoid accidental, unauthorized or unexplained incidents arising from computer anomaly or other technical malfunctions,

Conscious that limited steps relating to detargeting have been taken by the nuclear-weapon States and that further practical, realistic and mutually reinforcing steps are necessary to contribute to the improvement in the international climate for negotiations leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons,

02-63193 (E) 111002

Mindful that reduction of tensions brought about by a change in nuclear doctrines would positively impact on international peace and security and improve the conditions for the further reduction and the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reiterating the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and by the international community,

Recalling that in the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* it is stated that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration's call to seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction and the resolve to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

1. *Calls* for a review of nuclear doctrines and, in this context, immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risks of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Requests* the five nuclear-weapon States to take measures towards the implementation of paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to take the necessary measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to promote nuclear disarmament, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session pursuant to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 56/24 C of 29 November 2001;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war, and also to continue to encourage Member States to endeavour to create conditions that would allow the emergence of an international consensus to hold an international conference as proposed in the Millennium Declaration, to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Reducing nuclear danger".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
First Committee
Agenda item 66 (t)
General and complete disarmament: follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

Algeria, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tonga, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia: draft resolution

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/75 K of 15 December 1994, 51/45 M of 10 December 1996, 52/38 O of 9 December 1997, 53/77 W of 4 December 1998, 54/54 Q of 1 December 1999, 55/33 X of 20 November 2000 and 56/24 S of 29 November 2001,

Convinced that the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to all humanity and that their use would have catastrophic consequences for all life on Earth, and recognizing that the only defence against a nuclear catastrophe is the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the certainty that they will never be produced again,

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Mindful of the solemn obligations of States parties, undertaken in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[1] particularly to pursue

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

02-63217 (E) 111002

negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[2]

Emphasizing the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, adopted at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[3]

Recalling the adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in its resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996, and expressing its satisfaction at the increasing number of States that have signed and ratified the Treaty,

Recognizing with satisfaction that the Antarctic Treaty[4] and the treaties of Tlatelolco,[5] Rarotonga,[6] Bangkok[7] and Pelindaba[8] are gradually freeing the entire southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons,

Noting the signing of the Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty (SORT), or Moscow Treaty, by the United States of America and the Russian Federation on 24 May 2002, following the demise of the Anti-Ballistic Missiles Treaty, and urging them to take further steps under the Moscow Treaty as well as through bilateral arrangements or agreements and unilateral decisions towards the irreversible reduction of their nuclear arsenals,

Stressing the importance of strengthening all existing nuclear-related disarmament, arms control and reduction measures,

Recognizing the need for a multilaterally negotiated and legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the central role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, and regretting the lack of progress in disarmament negotiations, particularly nuclear disarmament, in the Conference during its 2002 session,

Emphasizing the need for the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time,

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[2] *1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and Corr.2), annex, decision 2.

[3] *2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II)), part I, art. VI, para. 15/6.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[5] Ibid., vol. 634, No. 9068.

[6] See *United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10/1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

[7] Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone.

[8] A/50/426, annex.

Expressing its deep concern at the lack of progress in the implementation of the thirteen steps to implement article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons agreed to at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Desiring to achieve the objective of a legally binding prohibition of the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, threat or use of nuclear weapons and their destruction under effective international control,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, issued on 8 July 1996,

Taking note of the relevant portions of the note by the Secretary-General[9] relating to the implementation of resolution 56/24 S,

1. *Underlines once again* the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control;

2. *Calls once again upon* all States immediately to fulfil that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination;

3. *Requests* all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they have taken on the implementation of the present resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requests the Secretary-General to apprise the General Assembly of that information at its fifty-eighth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled in "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*".

[9] A/57/95 and Add.1-2.

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Fifty-seventh session
First Committee
Agenda item 66
General and complete disarmament

United States of America: draft resolution

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/30 of 9 December 1997 and other relevant resolutions on the question,

Recognizing the abiding concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties to which they are parties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance by Member States of the Charter of the United Nations, treaties to which they are parties and other sources of international law is important for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements and other agreed obligations on arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation by States parties if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements and other agreed obligations by States parties not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements and other agreed obligations,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements and other agreed obligations diminishes their contribution to global or regional security, and undermines their credibility and effectiveness,

Recognizing, in this context, that full compliance by States parties with all provisions of existing agreements and the resolving of compliance concerns effectively by means consistent with such agreements and international law can, inter alia, contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and stability,

02-63773 (E) 141002

Believing that compliance with all provisions of arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements by States parties is a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role the United Nations has played and should continue to play in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to international peace and regional security that full compliance by States parties with verification provisions of arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements provides,

Also welcoming the universal recognition of the critical importance of the question of compliance and verification of arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements, and other agreed obligations,

Recognizing, in the light of the threat of international terrorism, that it is especially important that States parties comply with arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation obligations and commitments,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of all provisions of such agreements;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications that non-compliance by States parties with any provisions of agreements in the fields of arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation have for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for progress in those fields;

3. *Also calls upon* Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of compliance questions by means consistent with such agreements and international law, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all States parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. *Welcomes* the role that the United Nations has played and continues to play in restoring the integrity of, and fostering negotiations on, certain arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements and in the removal of threats to peace;

5. *Encourages* efforts by all States parties to pursue additional areas of cooperation, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

6. *Notes* the contribution that effective verification procedures for arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements frequently can make in enhancing confidence in the compliance with those agreements;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
First Committee
Agenda item 67 (e)
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.11

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.11, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in carrying out their programmes of activities.

B. Relationship of the request to the programme of work

2. The request contained in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution is associated with programme 2, Disarmament, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005[1] and section 4, Disarmament, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.[2]

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. The implementation of the request contained in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, regarding the Secretary-General's provision of support to the regional centres, would be carried out within the resources provided under section 4 of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. The provision contained therein covers the 3 P-5 posts of Directors of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament.

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D. Modifications required in the programme of work for 2002-2003

4. Modifications would not be required to programme 2, Disarmament, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 or to section 4 of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, as the activities envisaged in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution fall under subprogramme 5, Regional disarmament, of section 4.

E. Potential for absorption

5. The programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 would continue to provide for the 3 P-5 posts of Directors of the three United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament referred to in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution. The programmes of activities of the three centres would continue to be financed from extrabudgetary resources. Additional requirements are therefore not expected to arise under the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

F. Indication of additional requirements

6. **Accordingly, should the General Assembly approve draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.11, no additional requirements would arise under the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/55/6/Rev.1).

[2] A/56/6 (Sect. 4).

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First Committee
Agenda item 67 (g)
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.16

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.16, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean with all necessary support, within existing resources, so that it may carry out its programme of activities in accordance with its mandate.

B. Relationship of the request to the programme of work

2. The request contained in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution is associated with programme 2, Disarmament, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, as revised by the General Assembly,[1] and section 4, Disarmament, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.[2]

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. The implementation of the request contained in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, regarding the Secretary-General's provision of support to the Regional Centre, would be carried out within the resources provided under section 4

02-65509 (E) 221002

of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. The provision contained therein covers one P-5 post of Director of the Regional Centre at Lima.

D. Modifications required in the programme of work for 2002-2003

4. Modifications would not be required to programme 2, Disarmament, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, as revised by the General Assembly, or to section 4 of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

E. Potential for absorption

5. The programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 would continue to provide for the P-5 post of Director of the Regional Centre at Lima referred to in operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution. The programme of activities of the Centre would continue to be financed from extrabudgetary resources. Additional requirements are therefore not expected to arise under the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

F. Indication of additional requirements

6. **Accordingly, should the General Assembly approve draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.16, no additional requirements would arise under the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth session, Supplement No. 6* (A/55/6/Rev.1).

[2] A/56/6 (Sect. 4).

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Fifty-seventh session
First Committee
Agenda item 67 (h)
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.35

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.35, the General Assembly would:

(a) Request the Secretary-General, taking note of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 49/76 D of 15 December 1994, to provide the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific with the necessary support, within existing resources, in carrying out its programme of activities;

(b) Urge the Secretary-General to ensure the physical operation of the Regional Centre from Kathmandu within six months of the date of signature of the host country agreement and to enable the Centre to function effectively.

B. Relationship of the requests to the programme of work

2. The requests contained in operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of the draft resolution are associated with programme 2, Disarmament, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005[1] and section 4, Disarmament, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.[2]

02-65608 (E) 221002

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. Pursuant to operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, the Department for Disarmament Affairs would continue to provide a P-5 post for the Director of the Regional Centre. With respect to operative paragraph 6 regarding the physical operation of the Regional Centre from Kathmandu, the Department for Disarmament Affairs would continue consultations with His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

D. Modifications required in the programme of work for 2002-2003

4. Modifications would not be required to programme 2, Disarmament, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, or to section 4 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, as the activities that would be undertaken under the draft resolution fall under subprogramme 5, Regional disarmament, of section 4.

E. Potential for absorption

5. The proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 would continue to provide for the P-5 post of Director of the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific referred to in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution. The programme of activities of the Centre would continue to be financed by extrabudgetary resources. The physical operation of the Centre from Kathmandu, referred to in operative paragraph 6, would also be met from extrabudgetary resources. Additional requirements are therefore not expected to arise under the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

F. Indication of additional requirements

6. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.35, no additional requirements would arise under the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/55/6/Rev.1).

[2] A/56/6 (Sect. 4).

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
First Committee
Agenda item 66 (p)
General and complete disarmament: implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Note by the Secretariat concerning the responsibilities entrusted to the Secretary-General under draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.36

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.36, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in Bangkok from 15 to 19 September 2003, and, on behalf of States parties and in accordance with article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the Meeting as observers.

2. The request contained in operative paragraph 8 relates to programme 2, Disarmament, and programme 6, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference services, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005. No provision has been made under section 4, Disarmament, or section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference management, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for the activities called for in the Convention, except for those related strictly to the depositary functions of the Secretary-General.

3. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.36, the Secretary-General foresees requirements for Secretariat assistance and substantive

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support services for its implementation, including the travel of substantive and conference-servicing staff, as appropriate.

4. The costs of the Fifth Meeting would, in accordance with article 14 of the Convention, be borne by the States parties and States not parties to the Convention participating in the Fifth Meeting, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessments, adjusted appropriately. The Secretariat will prepare preliminary cost estimates for the Fifth Meeting, for the approval of States parties, following a planning mission to Bangkok to assess the requirements for conference facilities and services. In this regard, it is noted that, following established practice, the United Nations would levy a charge, at the rate of 13 per cent of expenditures, to defray the administrative and other support costs incurred in connection with such preparations. That charge would also be borne by the States parties and States not parties to the Convention participating therein.

5. Thus, pursuant to article 14 of the Convention, the request that the Secretary-General undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Fifth Meeting should have no financial implications for the regular budget of the United Nations.

6. The Committee's attention is drawn to the established practice that all activities related to international conventions or treaties are to be financed from outside the regular budget of the United Nations. Furthermore, those activities may be undertaken only when sufficient resources to cover related expenditures are received, in advance, from the States parties and States not parties participating in such activities.

7. **Therefore, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.36, no additional requirements would arise under the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.**

United Nations A/C.1/57/L.59

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First Committee
Agenda item 70
Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

Note by the Secretariat concerning the responsibilities entrusted to the Secretary-General under draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.46

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 7 and 8 of draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.46, the General Assembly would:

(a) Request the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention to be held on 12 and 13 December 2002, as well as for any possible continuation of work after the meeting, should the States parties deem it appropriate;

(b) Also request the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, to continue to inform the General Assembly periodically of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

2. The requests contained in operative paragraphs 7 and 8 of the draft resolution are related to programme 2, Disarmament, and programme 6, General Assembly affairs and conference management, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005,[1] and section 4, Disarmament, and section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference management, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.[2]

3. No provision has been made under section 4, Disarmament, or section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference management, of the programme budget for

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the biennium 2002-2003 to cover the costs related to the activities required by operative paragraphs 7 and 8 of the draft resolution. The costs related to activities associated with such meetings shall be met in accordance with the arrangements made by the States parties and no additional cost shall be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, no modifications would be required in the programme of work of section 4, Disarmament, as the activities that would be undertaken under the draft resolution fall under subprogramme 1, Multilateral negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament, of the section.

5. Estimates for the Meeting of States parties to the Convention were approved by the States parties at the Second Review Conference, on 21 December 2001.

6. Activities related to international conventions or treaties that, under their respective legal instruments, are to be financed outside the regular budget of the United Nations may be undertaken by the Secretariat only when sufficient funding is received, in advance, from the States parties. Furthermore, in accordance with established procedures, the United Nations would levy a charge at a rate of 13 per cent of expenditure for such activities to defray the administrative and other support costs incurred in their implementation. For the Meeting of States parties to the Convention, such expenses, estimated at $346,500, would also be borne by the States parties.

7. Furthermore, in accordance with established policies and procedures in the United Nations, a provision of $46,000, corresponding to 15 per cent of the estimated costs of the meeting (inclusive of programme support costs), would have to be made for a contingency reserve to cover eventual shortfalls and final expenditures.

8. The total cost of the Meeting of States parties to the Convention, which would be held in Geneva on 12 and 13 December 2002, is estimated at $392,500, as detailed below:

Meeting of States parties to the Convention

(United States dollars)[a]

(a)	Conference-servicing costs (inclusive of 13% programme support)	
	Meeting servicing	18 000
	Pre-session documentation	59 000
	In-session documentation	59 000
	Post-session documentation	57 800
	Summary records	56 600
	General service requirements	1 500
	Other conference services	4 300
	Subtotal (a) (inclusive of 13% programme support)	**256 200**

(b)	Non-conference-servicing costs	
	Office of the Secretary-General of the Conference	7 000
	One P-3	45 000
	One G-4	27 900
	Subtotal (b)	**79 900**
(c)	Programme support costs @ 13% of (b)	10 400
	Total ((a) + (b) + (c))	**216 500**
(d)	Reserve for contingency (15 per cent of costs, exclusive of provision for programme support costs)	46 000
	Grand total	**392 500**

[a] All figures are rounded to the nearest $100.

9. The costing provided herein is for indicative purposes only. The States parties to the Convention would have to bear, in full, the actual costs of holding the Meeting of States parties to the Convention.

10. **Therefore, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.46, no additional requirements would arise under the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/57/6/Rev.1).

[2] Ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/56/6/Add.2).

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Agenda item 66
General and complete disarmament

Cuba and Islamic Republic of Iran: amendment to draft resolution A/C.1/57/L.26/Rev.3

Disarmament, non-proliferation and international peace and security

1. In operative paragraph 3, delete the words "the value of" and insert the words "as the core principle" after the word "multilateralism".

2. Add the following new operative paragraph 3 bis:

"3 bis. *Reaffirms further* multilateralism as the core principle in resolving disarmament and non-proliferation concerns".

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United Nations A/C.1/57/L.61

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Fifty-seventh session
First Committee
Agenda item 59
Question of Antarctica

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman

Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/45 of 1 December 1999, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit a report consisting of the information provided by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties on their consultative meetings and on their activities in Antarctica, and on developments in relation to Antarctica,

Taking into account the debates on the question of Antarctica held since its thirty-eighth session,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community, including for international peace and security, the global and regional environment, its effects on global and regional climate conditions, and scientific research,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Recognizing that the Antarctic Treaty,[1] which provides, inter alia, for the demilitarization of the continent, the prohibition of nuclear explosions and the disposal of nuclear wastes, the freedom of scientific research and the free exchange of scientific information, is in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty[2] on 14 January 1998, under which Antarctica has been designated as a natural reserve, devoted to peace and science, and the provisions contained in the Protocol regarding the protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems, including the need for environmental impact assessment in the planning and conduct of all relevant activities in Antarctica,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.
[2] *International Legal Materials*, vol. XXX, No. 6, p. 1461.

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Welcoming the continuing cooperation among countries undertaking scientific research activities in Antarctica, which may help to minimize human impact on the Antarctic environment,

Welcoming also the increasing awareness of an interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Reaffirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica[3] and the role accorded by the Secretary-General to the United Nations Environment Programme in preparing his report, and also of the Twelfth Special Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held in The Hague from 11 to 15 September 2000, the Twenty-fourth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 9 to 20 July 2001, and the Twenty-fifth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held in Warsaw from 10 to 20 September 2002;

2. *Recalls* the statement under chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[4] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, that States carrying out research activities in Antarctica should, as provided for in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, continue:

(a) To ensure that data and information resulting from such research are freely available to the international community;

(b) To enhance the access of the international scientific community and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia;

3. *Welcomes* the invitations to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to attend Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings in order to assist such meetings in their substantive work, and urges the parties to continue to do so for future consultative meetings;

4. *Welcomes also* the practice whereby the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties regularly provide the Secretary-General with information on their consultative meetings and on their activities in Antarctica, and encourages the parties to continue to provide the Secretary-General and interested States with information on developments in relation to Antarctica, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report which shall consist of that information to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

[3] A/57/346.

[4] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II, chap. 17, para. 17.105.